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MASTER PROGRAM
for applied polar and marine sciences



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[POMOR-NEWSLETTER]

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POMOR-Newsletter

Master Program for Applied Polar and Marine Sciences at Saint Petersburg State University

March / April 2010

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Editorial

The spring is a very interesting time. Everybody says that in spring the nature wakes up from its beauty sleep, full of energy, new vitality, new feeling of life. It has been a very long and deep beauty sleep this year, almost in every corner of the world. So this spring should also be an especially energetic and strong one. For me the spring means first of all movement. It's the eternal change of seasons, from apathy and passiveness to action, from tiredness to brightness.

POMOR is like an anthill during this time. The daytime is getting longer, the sun wakes all the feelings and lets everyone think and act with more intensity. The courses timetable is exploding. The students are eager to get new knowledge and to deepen the old one. The lecturers' faces are changing every day or even more often, but every of them leaves a special, unique impression. The universities are opening their doors for graduates. There is a lot of conferences and education fairs. Movement is all around.

Why is everybody so busy in the spring? The spring is an important milestone for young and experienced scientists, because in this time plans for summer expeditions will be hammered out. The students are trying to get an interesting place on board of a research vessel or to participate in a terrestrial expedition, to find some interesting project to develop their scientific carrier, to find material for the master thesis and – the most important thing – a really interesting topic and a helpful and wise supervisor. Laptev Sea, Barents Sea, White Sea, North Pole, Lena Delta, Altai and other polar and not very polar regions are still like a wonderful dream, but some of these dreams will come true. At least for those who are up to the challenge of this spring.

Nadezda Kakhro



In this issue we would like to introduce POMOR IV to you, a highly motivated, fresh and creative generation of Master students. Who are they? What are they thinking about? What do they do in their spare time and why have they chosen POMOR? *See page 2*

Also in this issue:

- *FACES: an interview with Professor Jörn Thiede Page 6*
- *To be or not to be ... expedition leader Page 7*
- *One year on the ice floe – Год на льдине (in Russian) Page 9*
- *Norwegian daydream Page 11*
- *At the back of beyond Page 12*
- *Across the Ladoga Lake Page 13*
- */Klup Visyolyh I Nakhodchivyh / Club of the Funny and the Ressourceful Page 16*

POMOR IV – who is who

They started in September 2009. Now they are approaching the “equator” - in students' colloquial language it means the end of the first half of the university days. Referring to our situation it means that they are getting over the first half of the master program. Below you will find a few words they tell us about themselves.

Alina Alexandrova

“As oceanographer I am keenly interested in the main subjects of the master program POMOR like climate extremes, use of modern databases in studying the mechanisms which may lead to climate changes. It is a pretty nice opportunity to discuss the subjects with experts from leading universities and research centres. In the field of research I am interested in the results of satellite observations as well as those from aboard a ship.”



Sofya Antonova

“Actually I'm from Siberia and I've been living in St. Petersburg for about one year. I graduated from Novosibirsk State University, where I studied mathematics. My bachelor work was dedicated to visco-plastic fluids. POMOR appeared in my life by chance, but I'm very glad to study here.”

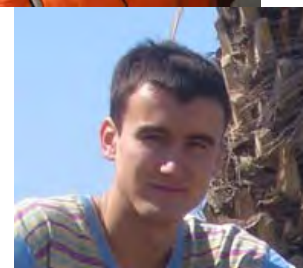
Alina Baranova

“I've graduated from St. Petersburg State University, Faculty of Biology, and now I'm a POMOR student. I like studying life in all its forms, that is why biology is the best research field for me. Besides it is very important for me to have an active lifestyle. I enjoy different kinds of sports indeed and I have to force myself to do something all the time, otherwise the tedium would drive me mad! The point is that life is nothing without progress. So I suppose POMOR is a good way of development. It is the development of my own personality and scientific experience. Good luck for all of us!”



Vladimir Bereznoi

“Hello! I am a POMOR student, a member of the English Club, and I'm learning German. I'm fond of martial arts. My research interests are geology and geophysics. My plan on the near future is to become a highly qualified specialist in the field that interests me.”

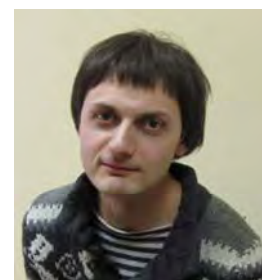


Mikhail Birin

“I graduated from St. Petersburg State University, Geological Faculty, Department of Lithology and Marine Geology. Now I'm studying at POMOR. It's not easy, but very interesting! I learned many new things! In the summer I would like to participate in a marine expedition!”

Alexander Dreshchinskiy

“Some years ago my scientific chief gave me an AMAP (Arctic Monitoring Assessment Programme) report to read. He just wanted to give an example of ecological conditions in some region. But I got very interested in this program and in the Arctic in general. So, I am very glad that POMOR exists and I can continue my studies at the Saint Petersburg State University in the direction I am interested in.”





Alexandra Filippova

"I graduated from the St. Petersburg State University, Faculty for Geography and Geoecology. My specialty is geoecology. I am really interested in the problems of water pollution and I want to research in that area."

Igor Ivanoshchuk

"Graduate from Novosibirsk State University, Department of Natural Sciences. My science interests are oceanography, geology and management of natural resources. POMOR gives us a great opportunity to get knowledge in a wide variety of subjects that is rather unique in comparison with other programs. So far studying at POMOR has been very interesting."



Ekaterina Ivanova

"I graduated from the Saint Petersburg University, Faculty of Geography and Geoecology in 2003. During several years I worked in a big development and construction company. It was very interesting and quite successful. Nevertheless in 2008 I decided to return to the scientific area. I started to work in the Research Institute Main Geophysical Observatory and entered a PhD in the field of climatology. In 2009 I was enrolled at POMOR. It helps me to write my thesis, gives me many new ideas and opportunities. This program is really interesting for me."



Ekaterina Kaparulina

"I graduated from the Geological Faculty of the St. Petersburg State University, Department of Geochemistry. Now I'm interested in marine geology and would like to connect my field practice and future topic of the master thesis with this research area."

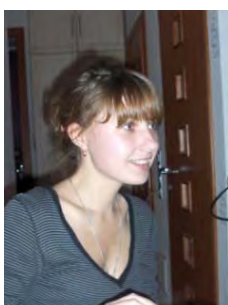
Irina Kryukova

"Last summer I graduated from the Chemical Faculty of the Saint Petersburg State University, Chair of Chemical Thermodynamics and Kinetics. I learned about POMOR by chance from a poster in my faculty. I decided to apply myself. So I am here. I would like to apply my knowledge in polar research and learn something new about this sphere. Surely I look forward to our summer practice."



Nastasja Ledneva

"I graduated from the Department of Geophysics, Geological Faculty, St. Petersburg State University. My bachelors work was related to the studies of permafrost in Western Siberia for railroad construction. I am also interested in archeology, especially as there are different geophysical techniques in this field. In the third year I wrote a work on the investigation of mass graves of heroes of World War II in the town of Pushkin (Leningrad region). Hobbies: Various sports and theater."

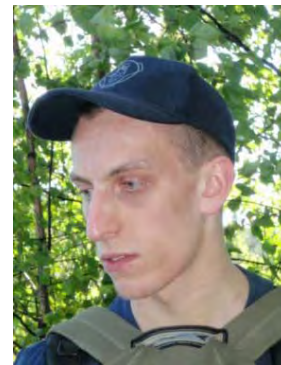


Alexandra Loginova

"I graduated from the Faculty of Chemistry, Saint Petersburg State University. Now I am studying at POMOR and I like it very much. All courses here are new for me, so I feel myself like a first-year student. Among our courses that we have already heard I like glaciology and oceanology the best. I am looking for a summer practice in the Arctic region. I know it is going to be interesting."

Mikhail Mednik

"I graduated from the Faculty of Economics and Nature Management of the State Polar Academy in 2009. I have some interests or maybe hobbies and work experience which helps me in everyday life: I worked as zoo technician in Leningrad Zoo, as ecology planner in the biggest orthopedic company in Russia and at the Research Institute for Agricultural Microbiology. We were working on the application of microbiological methods to oily land reclamation with wastes assisted by the local industry there. I also did practical work at the Institute of Macromolecular Compounds of the Russian Academy of Sciences, in the lab of spectroscopy as lab assistant etc. I'm seriously interested in sports and I devote all my free time to the training. Since 2009 I've been a member of the Russian National Team in Underwater Sports. At the moment I'm working in a sports club as coach. I'm training a group of free-divers and fin swimmers."

**Anastasia Polyakova**

"I graduated from Murmansk State Technical University (MSTU), Biological Department. Diploma in biology and ecology. Field and expedition experience in geobotany (studying of the Arctic tundra in the mountains of Kola Peninsula). Researching and teaching experience also. In 2008 a half-year studying practice at the Moscow State University (Chair of Geobotany). A number of published papers on tundra lichens and biomonitoring. Unfinished philological education. Main studying interests at POMOR: plant geography and ecology, applied aspects of spore-pollen analysis, biostratigraphy, GIS."

Nadiya Rumyantseva has graduated from the Faculty of Biology and Soil Science, chair of vertebrate zoology, Saint Petersburg State University. Since September 2009 she has been a POMOR student.

Valeria Selyuzhenok

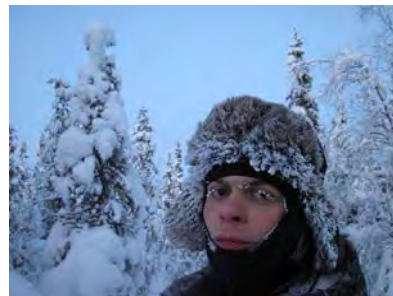
"I planned to go to a technical university after school, but just a couple of months before the exams I changed my mind and entered the Faculty of Geography and Geoecology of the St. Petersburg State University. It turned out that studying natural sciences is really fascinating and I've never regretted that I made this choice. My favorite part of studying is field practice. I'm really into hiking and I enjoy outdoor life that's why field work is not just a work for me but also a kind of recreation. I graduated from the Department of Cartography and Geoinformatics and I have some experience of working in this field. I want my future job to be connected with nature processes and I am expecting that POMOR will help me to find a way of applying my skills that suits me best. Nowadays I enjoy studying and looking forward to the summer practice!"

**Irina Semeryuk**

"I graduated from the Faculty of Chemistry, Department of analytical chemistry, of the St. Petersburg State University. The theme of my diploma paper of bachelor's degree was connected with chromatography analysis of liquid phases. This master program is the real possibility to get new knowledge and to apply my skills in chemistry. I would like to see the boundless space of the Arctic!"

Ivan Sidorov

"I graduated from St. Petersburg State University and my specialization was regional policy and political geography. Born in Murmansk and 17 years lived in the Arctic Circle. Perhaps that is why I chose POMOR. My interests are oil and gas resources and their influence on the development of the Arctic region. I love football, paragliding, hiking trips and hunting."

**Julia Tropina**

"I graduated from the State Polar Academy in 2004 with a qualification in ecology and nature management. My point of interest during my studies concerned mostly the North-West region, including the Russian North: its location, structure, natural resources, sensibility of nature etc. My graduate work was a more applied one: about rated methods of pollution of environmental components by a certain manufacture in St. Petersburg. It contains some theoretical points about the factory, but mostly calculations of emission in the air and in the water and some recommendations to improve the ecological situation. However, during all my time at the Academy we were talking about the north territories, their nature, resources and the possibilities to help. That's why I have chosen POMOR."

**Dmitri Tsvetkov**

"I highly appreciate this opportunity to get involved in studying such an interesting thing among such nice people! I'm lucky! :)"

One message I have to everyone: Don't let science be just knowledge, a collection of facts or an instrument to gain some materials, but a way for us for better understanding fundamental questions of life and existence."

Oleg Zhaden

"I graduated from the Saint Petersburg Technical University, Department of technical cybernetics. I have always been a nature-lover and gradually have developed a keen interest in natural sciences. Eventually I changed my occupation from office job to fieldwork. First I worked in a geological team; in 2004 I started to work in a marine seismic team as a gravity and magnetic operator. I consider POMOR as a great chance to study towards satisfying work in the area of polar research. I like the North and know it quite well. As for my specific interests, the world of ice and snow has always appealed to my imagination, so I would consider glaciology as one of my subjects of choice. Of course, having some experience in gravity and magnetic jobs, further development in this direction can also be reasonable. I have a rich outdoor experience; I participated in skiing, hiking and whitewater expeditions to many remote places in the Caucasus, Ural, Altai and Sayan mountains. My other hobby – photography – is closely related to my passion to the nature."

**Anastasia Zhuravleva**

"Graduated from St. Petersburg State University, Faculty of Geography and Geoecology, Department of Geoecology and Nature Management. After the second year of my education as a bachelor I had a great experience at summer field practice at such places as Kostamus reserve (Karelia), investigating the conditions of plants using method of bioindication, and the town of Kirovsk (Murmansk area), estimating limits of tolerance of ecosystems. Also I worked at a field laboratory with samples, taken from soil, rivers, lakes and draw-wells, and then at a Computer Laboratory, processing the obtained data. Now I'm interested in the problem of quality of life (in application, for example, to polar nations) and in Aquatic Ecosystem Modeling (for example, processes of transformation of matter in marine ecosystems)."

FACES

Professor Jörn Thiede – leading geologist, palaeontologist, founder director of GEOMAR in Kiel, from 1997 till 2007 director of the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research in Bremerhaven, Member of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, since 2008 professor at the University of Copenhagen. One of the initiators of the Master program POMOR, where he also lectures.

NK: Professor Thiede, your achievements in the science are outstanding. What made you interested in polar and marine research?

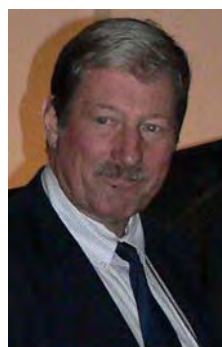
JT: It was easy to realize that the polar regions both in the North and in the South were very poorly known about 30 years ago when I started to work in the Arctic Ocean, later also in the Southern Ocean. Besides that we slowly realized that the polar regions are instrumental for understanding global change because they respond immediately in real time and because some of their properties drive global climate change. About 20 years ago we started to collaborate with Russian scientific institutions that at that time lost many of their junior scientists to other business or to foreign countries.

NK: Why did you support the idea of POMOR?

JT: We succeeded to conduct complex expeditions to northern Sakha and to the Laptev Sea and generated scientific projects which could not be successful without the participations of young Russians and which needed the support (financial and logistic) from institutes and ministries. At the same time we wanted to attract qualified and motivated students into our field of science and into our scientific projects. It was therefore logical to combine the expertise from several universities and polar research institutes and to found this new course in "Applied Polar and Marine Sciences" in St. Petersburg. The name of POMOR alludes to the famous seafarers who ploughed through the Arctic waters north of Europe and Siberia several hundred years ago.

NK: The master program you initiated in 2001 is already 8 years old. It has made a successful career on the education market. What do you think is the secret of its success?

JT: The master program was new, and it provided the students with golden opportunities to participate in exciting expeditions, to be lectured by a series of experienced Russian and foreign (mainly German) teachers. At the same time the students were able to conduct their own research, to make proposals for minor research projects and to be supported by modest grants which gave them some financial security. The "positions" in POMOR were advertised and filled in competition. The result was that we always had to deal with highly qualified and motivated candidates.



"The world is wide open for your plans. Grab your chances, see the world and contribute to solving the most pressing problem of modern societies, namely mode and dynamics of climate change!"

NK: What is the future for polar and marine research and consequently for POMOR?

JT: The polar regions, in particular the Arctic are high on the international political agenda. The fast response of the Arctic Sea ice cover to the ongoing warming trend in the global climate will make it necessary to conduct a lot of new research in the polar regions. I hope that the political authorities will establish a framework for basic research in the Arctic which will allow for and foster international cooperation in support of a sustainable scientific exploration of

the Arctic.

NK: What are you working on at the moment?

JT: We urgently need a new research icebreaker which can conduct scientific cruises into the central Arctic even during severe winter conditions. In addition we need to understand the paleo-environmental history of the Arctic which can only be achieved through deep-sea drilling. Under the auspices of the European Polar Board (EPB) of the European Science Foundation (ESF) institutions and ministries are therefore pursuing a project to establish such an ice-breaker, under the name of the AURORA BOREALIS. You will find progress reports on the project under www.eri-aurora-borealis.eu

NK: Are there any interesting stories about your university days that you would like to share?

JT: When I was a very young student I spent some months of practical work as a technician at the "Direccion de Minas" in Buenos Aires/ Argentina. I was made field assistant to a senior Argentinean geologist who mapped the "Puna", a lonely and high plateau in the north-western corner of this beautiful country. The area was full of volcanoes, salt lakes, strange wild life and at night a beautiful sky. Unforgettable!!! We had to move around on mules because there were no roads or cars. I though I was able to ride on horses, but my bloody legs after 12 hours in the saddle told me something different...so the first days were not so comfortable.

NK: Do you have any advice for our students?

JT: After the 4th IPY most interested nations have intensified their polar research programs, both on the northern as well as on the southern hemisphere. The world is wide open for your plans. Grab your chances, see the world and contribute to solving the most pressing problem of modern societies, namely mode and dynamics of climate change!

NK: Thank you very much!

TO BE OR NOT TO BE ... EXPEDITION LEADER

Dipl.-Ing. Torben Klagge (IFM-GEOMAR) has been teaching at POMOR in the Core Module since 2005. An interview with him about the German-Russian expedition TRANSDRIFT XVI on board of RV "YAKOV SMIRNITSKY". Torben and his Russian colleague Andrey Novikhin led the expedition.

NK: Torben, please say a few words about your very first expedition: place, team, tasks, challenges, impressions

TK: As far as I remember my first cruise was TRANSDRIFT X in 2004. This cruise went to the Laptev Sea, and to somebody to whom expeditions were quite uncommon it was an interesting (but strange) place to start. Even the flight from Moscow to Tiksi was already a lot of fun: the airplane was really crowded, with a lot of children, dogs, cats and luggage, and our start was delayed for nearly 10 hours due to bad weather in Tiksi. So it already started with a lot of fun... The expedition crew was a mixed Russian-German crew: people from Germany came from the AWI Bremerhaven, the University of Bremen as well as IFM-GEOMAR, while from the Russian side the participant came from the AARI, the OSL, VNIIO as well as from St. Petersburg and Moscow State Universities. It was a very nice group! During the cruise we did several different tasks, but in that year the focus was on seismic measurements, using an "airgun" (to produce the sound) and a long "streamer" (to receive the reflected sound) behind the ship. In addition to that we had a lot of hydrographical stations as well as the recovery and deployment of some seafloor observatories ("moorings"), which actually was the task I focussed on. I don't remember that much from this cruise, but actually I don't remember anything negative - so it seems that I really enjoyed it. Actually it obviously was, because else I wouldn't have joined eight other cruises since that time...

NK: What does it really mean - to be an expedition leader?

TK: In short: pain and paperwork, and finally everything that went wrong is your fault. But joking aside: the real advantage of our project is the close cooperation we have between Russia and Germany. It's always a pleasure to plan and organize, because there are people on both sides that do their best to reach the common goal: make the expedition work. Due to that up to now every problem could have been solved very fast, especially with all the paperwork, regulations and permissions before the cruise starts. And that's also the point many people don't think about: a cruise usually starts up to one year in advance. Formulating the scientific goals, getting money (not unimportant...), finding a ship, apply for the permissions, preparing and sending the equipment to Russia etc. all need a lot of time, and are sometimes a bit frustrating. But if you are standing on the ship finally, most of this work is forgotten (unlike you forgot something important...). The work on the ship itself is usually very nice, depending on the expedition crew, the ship crew as well as the captain: you try to talk to all of them, bring all together, and try to "push" them to reach the common scientific goal - very often science and seamanship have two quite different

points of view.

NK: The most exciting place to go by a research vessel?

TK: No question - with an icebreaker deep into the Arctic ice. Breaking ice and having stations on the ice, surrounded by the beautiful Arctic nature is one of the most beautiful and most satisfying things I ever did. I'll try diving with a scientific submarine next month in the Black Sea, which I never did before - let's see whether this can outperform the ice. And being a diver myself I think the region around New Zealand and Australia must also be very interesting for going there by a research vessel - especially if leaving the vessel and doing research under water would be needed. But well, maybe later.

NK: A funny story from your expedition life?

TK: I'm not sure whether my sense of humour is the same as the readers, and "funny" always depends a lot on the point of view... But actually there were several funny things that happened on several cruises, starting from sea-sick people that were obviously green in their face, but denied they are feeling bad, over to a lot of misunderstandings, mainly caused by language problems between Germans and the Russian crew, and ending with things that have been forgotten and lead to a lot of necessary and interesting improvisations - there are various funny things that happened and each of them made the cruise something special. One of the stories I remember best happened during TRANSDRIFT XIV, our helicopter-based winter-expedition in March 2009, where somebody accidentally "found" the already covered borehole we drilled into the factice for sampling (the person stepped into it backwards after the station was removed). The hole wasn't big, so just the foot fit into it - but it took some minutes until several people were able to remove the foot from the whole, because it was stuck. In other words, the foot perfectly fit into the hole. Keeping in mind that the air temperature was approx. -35°, it must have been REALLY cold - but the story was great to remember.

NK: Thank you, Torben!

Torben would also like to publish an abstract of the last cruise report, just to show what was done and where. See next page.

Expedition TRANSDRIFT XVI

The TRANSDRIFT XVI expedition took place from the 31st of August until the 19th of September 2009. The vessel used for the expedition was the RV YAKOV SMIRNITSKY, which has already been successfully used for the TRANSDRIFT VII, VIII and X expeditions. In addition to investigating the exchange processes and interaction between atmosphere, hydrosphere and seafloor, three oceanographic seafloor observatories have been recovered and were re-deployed during this cruise. The TRANSDRIFT XVI expedition is an integral part of the joined Russian-German project "Laptev Sea System". It is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research and the Russian Ministry of Industry, Science and Technology.

Throughout the TRANSDRIFT XVI expedition several measurements and sampling was carried out which could be categorized as follows:

Biology: sampling of Zooplankton, Phytoplankton, Macrobenthos, Meio-benthos as well as Chlorophyll Alpha on chosen stations (figure 3). In addition surface and bottom water samples were taken on each station to measure CDOM.

Chemistry: sampling of nutrients and oxygen for immediate processing on board on chosen stations (figure 4), as well as sampling of nutrients on every station for later analyzing in the OSL. In addition samples were taken on chosen stations to measure Delta 18O in the laboratory later.

Oceanography: recovery and deployment of three seafloor observatories (figure 5) as well as CTD-casts (figure 6) on every stations, which result into high-resolution profiles on each station showing salinity, temperature, turbidity, chlorophyll and oxygen throughout the whole water column.

Sediment dynamics: sampling on chosen stations to measure the amount of suspended particulate matter in the water column. The samples were processed on board.

Figure 1 shows the complete list of stations that were carried out during the expedition.

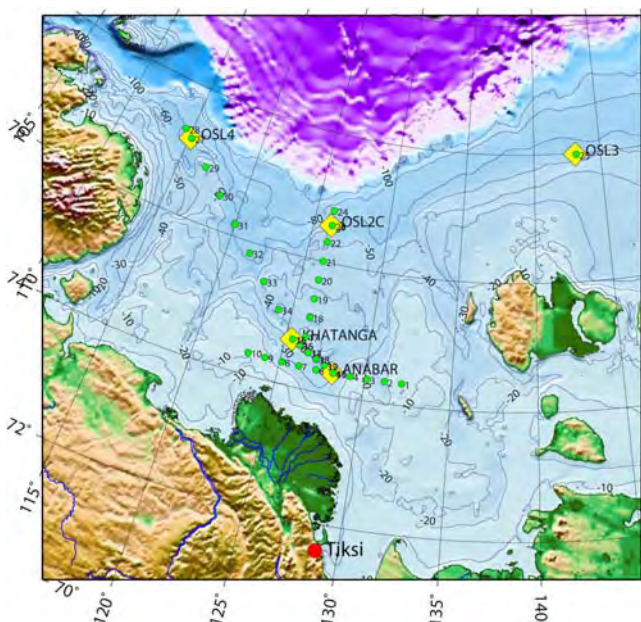


Fig. 1: Station map of TRANSDRIFT XVI expedition. Hydrographical stations are marked green, while deployment and recovery of the seafloor observatories are marked yellow



RV "YAKOV SMIRNITSKY", Hydrobase Ar-khangelsk



Fig. 2: The on-board laboratory for filtering and hydrochemical processing of samples



Fig. 3: Biological sampling with nets

ONE YEAR ON THE ICE FLOE – ГОД НА ЛЬДИНЕ

Vladimir Churun is deputy director of science of the station SP (North Pole)-36. The station SP-36 drifted in the central part of the Arctic Ocean from September 7th 2008 till August 30th 2009. Anna Nikolaeva asked him to tell us about his being on the ice floe. Published in Russian

А.Н.: Владимир Николаевич, почему Вы решили отказаться от благ цивилизации и такое длительное время провести во льдах?

В.Ч.: (Смеется) Я не отказывался, как и все мои друзья, поскольку все блага цивилизации переносятся в полевые условия и используются нами в полном объеме. У нас работало радио – как российское, так и зарубежное, имелся спутниковый телефон, с помощью которого мы могли поддерживать связь с родными и институтом. Была так называемая локальная сеть, у каждого сотрудника – отдельный ноутбук, каждый из которых был подключен к этой локальной сети, благодаря чему не было необходимости выходить на мороз, холод, пургу. С помощью этой сети можно было следить за погодными изменениями, получать электронные письма. Из бытовых условий была баня (сауна), построенная своими силами, в которую мы ходили каждые 10 дней. В общем, были достаточно комфортные условия проживания. Участники дрейфа жили в домах (12 кв. м.) по 1-2 человека. В домиках были печки, которые работали на дизельном топливе, умывальники. Мебели не было, она сооружалась собственными силами, даже кровати. С собой мы брали большое количество питания.

А.Н.: Какие задачи перед Вами стояли?

В.Ч.: Одна из основных задач – осуществить мониторинг природной среды центральной части Северного Ледовитого океана. Также необходимо было выполнить большой комплекс наблюдательных работ по изучению атмосферы, гидросферы и ледяного покрова; осуществить сбор информации по работе спутниковой навигационной системы российского производства ГЛОНАСС в высоких широтах Арктики; выполнить маршрутный промер по пути дрейфа станции; провести стандартные метеорологические актинометрические наблюдения, океанографические исследования; температурно-ветровое зондирование атмосферы; ледовые исследования; гидрографические работы и такие специальные исследования как метеорологические и тестовые наблюдения с полевого беспилотного летательного аппарата.

А.Н.: Повлиял ли этот опыт на Вашу сегодняшнюю жизнь? Что изменилось?

В.Ч.: Моё представление об окружающей среде и мире не изменилось. Если говорить о моём видении ситуации вокруг климата Арктики, то там произошли некие серьезные процессы. На мой взгляд, морское ледовое покрытие стало более хрупким, менее прочным, менее толстым. Если раньше другие станции базировались на льду толщиной более 3 метров, то сейчас сложно найти толщину льда более 2,5 метров. Мне представляется, что ускорение дрейфа льдов, то есть то расстояние, которое дрейфующие станции преодолевают в течение 1,5 – 2 лет, мы прошли значительно быстрее, почти за год. В целом, Арктика и её центральная часть не стали ни мягче, ни теплее, ни комфортнее.

А.Н.: Ваше самое яркое впечатление?

В.Ч.: Было несколько случаев, которые врезались в память, два из них связаны с поведением животных. У нас было 2 собаки, они были взяты нами с полярных станций в возрасте 4-5 месяцев – Дик и Дина. В ветреную погоду, во время метели они прятались под пол домиков. И однажды Дина примерзла своей шерсткой и не могла вылезти. Наш повар вызволил её, для этого ему пришлось залезть под пол кают-компания. В другой раз она провалилась в трещину недалеко от станции. После этого мы целые сутки просушивали феном её густую шерсть. На станции с радостью воспринимается появление солнца после полярной ночи. Тут себя можно сравнить с первобытным язычником, который видит в солнце источник света, тепла и энергии. Еще один запомнившийся случай – в конце мая - начале июня к нам прилетел полярный воробей. Это было необычно, потому что дрейфующая станция находилась далеко от материка, и ему пришлось проделать путь в тысячи километров. Можно отметить и прилет сезонного отряда. После семи месяцев разлуки появились первые люди! Также запомнилось появление из тумана атомного ледокола «Ямал», который снимал нашу станцию.

А.Н.: Бытовой вопрос: как снабжается станция?

В.Ч.: На станцию поставляется пища сразу на все время работы – на год, так же как и расходные материалы, горючее. Все, начиная от гвоздя и заканчивая мукой, привозится сразу, магазинов там нет. Единовременно привозится около 300 тонн всевозможных материалов, включая топливо и питание.

А.Н.: Каким образом Вы поддерживали связь с семьей, коллегами?

В.Ч.: Прежде всего, при помощи телефона. Также мы имели возможность передавать информацию по электронной почте, через институт. Наша экспедиция стала одной из наиболее «разговаривающих» с родными. Конечно, хотелось бы иметь доступ к Интернету, это пока что из области мечты, но, я надеюсь, не за горами.

А.Н.: Посещали ли Вас ученые из других институтов и/или государств?

В.Ч.: Перед нами была поставлена задача – построить взлетно-посадочную полосу, и такая полоса была построена в течение марта – начале января. 1 апреля прилетел так называемый «сезонный отряд» в составе 8 сотрудников ААНИИ. 10 апреля на построенной взлетно-посадочной полосе приземлился самолет Basler BT-67 AWI «Polar 5», на борту которого находились 5 ученых из Канады, США, Германии. Приземление на нашей станции было частью их программы.

А.Н.: Чем Вы занимались в свободное время?

В.Ч.: В целом, свободного времени было не так уж и много, но было. Если дрейф проходил спокойно, станцию не ломало, и не образовывались трещины, появлялось свободное время,

которое было занято просмотром фильмов, прослушиванием музыки – в общем всем тем, чем занимается обычный человек на материке. Единственное, выход за пределы лагеря допускался только с разрешения начальника, в составе группы и с соблюдением мер предосторожности. На лыжах кататься – холодно (температура воздуха меньше -20°C), на коньках не покатаешься – нет гладкого льда. Играли в настольные игры – шахматы, нарды. Раньше на станции брали с собой столы для настольного тенниса, но это требовало отведения специального помещения. А, например, на станции СП-29 (1987-1988) играли в футбол – расчищали площадку под поле и играли, когда температура воздуха была подходящей. А в основном люди общаются, читают книги, слушают аудиокниги. Были и любители фотографии. Вообще, многие занимались хобби – кто вяжет, кто что-то мастерит – все по-разному. Но на станции существует четкий график организации работы, время приема пищи, время отбоя. Естественно, люди несут непрерывную вахту, ведут непрерывные научные наблюдения, назначается дежурный по станции.

А.Н.: Чего Вам больше всего не хватало? Чему Вы были особенно рады, вернувшись домой?

В.Ч.: Не хватало цветов (цветового спектра), потому нас окружала только черно-белая графика, белый снег, полярная ночь. Не хватало запахов – запаха земли, цветущей яблони, растений. Несмотря на то, что работающая станция создавала шумы (она работала на дизельном топливе), отходя на расстояние, можно было слышать только тишину. Не хватало фона. И конечно, не хватало голосов родных и близких.



Vladimir Churun (from left to the right: upper row, third) with his colleagues on the station SP-36

А.Н.: Какое напутствие Вы бы дали поморцам, начинающим полярникам?

В.Ч.: Не хотелось бы давать тривиальных напутствий, но мне кажется, что надо быть последовательным, постараться воплотить все свои мечты и довести их до логичного завершения, попытаться реализовать себя как специалиста, личность, человека, ответственно подходить к своему делу, ну и, конечно же, быть откровенным, доброжелательным по отношению к окружающим тебя людям, потому что работа в полярных областях, в море требует от человека определенных навыков: выдержки, умения контролировать себя и ответственно выполнять порученную работу независимо от того, кто ты и в каком статусе.

А.Н. Повторили бы Вы этот опыт еще раз? Почему?

В.Ч.: У меня это уже третий дрейф (2 из них были в Арктике и один в Антарктиде на российско-американской станции), и кажется, что ты уже что-то прошел, изведal, почувствовал, осознал, понял, но всякий раз хочется вернуться в эти непростые, суровые, не совсем комфортные условия и попытаться оценить вновь, на что ты способен. Мысленно говоришь себе «все, в последний раз», но как только появляется возможность – закидываешь за спину рюкзак и начинаешь новое путешествие с неизвестным для тебя и непрогнозируемым финалом.



Panoramic view of the station SP-36

NORWEGIAN DAYDREAM by Violetta Vereshchagina (POMOR III)

During my summer practice in Norway I visited many institutes and organizations connected with the petroleum industry. I communicated with different experts and interesting people there. Well, let me tell you a bit about where I was and the organizations I have visited.



My first "stop" was at the **Arctic Council** in Oslo. It was established in 1996 by the Ottawa Declaration. The members are all the Arctic countries: Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden, and the USA. The Arctic Council provides a means for promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States with the involvement of the Arctic Indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common Arctic issues, in particular issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic.



My main interest there was the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme. AMAP is an international organization established in 1991 to implement components of the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS). Now a programme group of the Arctic Council, AMAP's current objective is *"providing reliable and sufficient information on the status of, and threats to, the Arctic environment, and providing scientific advice on actions to be taken in order to support Arctic governments in their efforts to take remedial and preventive actions relating to contaminants"*.



Next I visited **The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority**. It is situated in the same building. Well, the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority is a Government agency which implements government pollution policy, and is a driving force for a better environment.

It is working to:

- reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the spread of substances harmful to health and environment
- achieve a holistic and ecosystem based management of water bodies and oceans
- increase recycling and reduce emissions from waste
- reduce harmful effects from air pollution and noise.



The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation is a Directorate under the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Norad's most important task is to contribute in the international cooperation to fight poverty. The most interesting was the programme "Oil for Development" - Initiator of the aims at assisting developing countries with petroleum resources in their efforts to manage these resources in a way that generates economic growth, promotes the welfare of the population as a whole, and is environmentally sustainable.



After my stay in Oslo I moved north to Tromsø. The building of the **Northern Research Institute** seemed very funny to me being in green colour with red and orange windows. Norut is a national research group located in northern Norway. The institute is characterised by a multidisciplinary approach to the social sciences and technology, and has particular expertise in the Northern and Arctic regions. Norut has research activities within technology, innovation and social science research and carries out research commissions for industry, business and the public sector. The institute has a special focus on the High North and its petroleum industry.

The University of Tromsø is the northernmost university of the world. Location on the edge of the Arctic implies a mission. Climate change, the exploitation of Arctic resources and environmental threats are topics of great public concern, which UiT takes special interest in.



My last destination was the **Institute of Marine Research** in Bergen. It is Norway's largest centre of marine science. Its main task is to provide advice to Norwegian authorities on aquaculture and the ecosystems of the Barents Sea, the Norwegian Sea, the North Sea and the Norwegian coastal zone. The Institute is heavily engaged in development of aid activities through the Centre for Development Cooperation in Fisheries. The aim of research and management advice provided by the IMR is to ensure that Norway's marine resources are harvested in a sustainable way. My practice in Norway allowed me to collect a great amount of material for my master thesis as well as to communicate with different experts and really nice people.

AT THE BACK OF BEYOND by Irina Kryukova and Irina Semeryuk

The authors are current POMOR - students. They would like to share their impressions of an archaeological expedition with the readers of the POMOR-Newsletter

Irina Semeryuk: "I distinctly remember that my first reaction to my friend's proposal to take part in an archaeological expedition was the question: "Where is it?" Her answer amazed me. A five hour flight from Moscow to Kyzyl! Another hour and a half of flight by helicopter! And you are at the place. I was shocked but after a while I thought why not. The flight was really exhausting and it didn't prevent some of us from having a short nap in a noisy helicopter. I was the one who couldn't fall asleep. The view was terrific. The students from four Russian universities worked as a team. All our life during 30 days was full of intensive work and unforgettable adventures. It was our first experience of riding, climbing and hiking. Our life was so full of different events, that when the time came to return we felt like living in this place for a few years.

Two years passed and now I understand that Tuva is the place worth coming back to."



Irina Kryukova (l.) and Irina Semeryuk (r.) in the field outfit



A finding

Irina Kryukova: "What associations do you have with the word "Tuva"? As for me, I didn't have any until 2007 when my friend and I were lucky to take part in an archaeological expedition to this place which is situated about 4000 km away from Saint Petersburg. Por-Bajin is an ancient Uighur fortress, built in the 7th century. Por-Bajin in translation from the Tuvan means "Clay House". For nearly a month we had been living on the bank of the lake lost in a thick forest. It's hardly ever possible to describe all our life there. You should see by your own eyes the blue of the sky, breathe the fresh air, walk along the bridge between camp and an island, where the fortress is located, sweep away the dust of the fort walls. Only then can you really understand how great it was."



Team building



A bridge

ACROSS THE LADOGA LAKE

by Sofya Antonova and Valeria Selyuzhenok
Photography by Oleg Zhaden



From the left: Oleg, Valeria and Sofia

On the first March weekend three courageous POMOR students set off on a ski tour across the Ladoga Lake to Valaam Island. The idea of the journey came to experienced and distinguished traveler Oleg. The other part of the group consisted of the less experienced but very brave girls Sonya and Lera. Having collected all Petersburg's dust we got on the bus. It took a few exhausting hours, one kilogram of apples, several sandwiches and a thermos flask of tea to get to the starting point – the small village of Reuskula in Karelia.

Next day we got up at dawn, but we were ready to start only at 9. This fact made Lera crazy and during the whole trip she had the fixed idea to make up for precious time. Fortunately we didn't come under her influence. ☺

The weather wasn't as good as we wished and, as it turned out, the distance to the island in fact was twice as big as we had supposed. The snowfall weakened and we made out the contour of Valaam and even the bell tower of the main church. It put hope into us; however after several hours of skiing we lost our cheerfulness because the bell tower didn't come closer. Monotonous skiing, absolutely white snow desert, a fuzzy stripe of the island and short breaks with hot tea, sandwiches and funny stories about previous hiking... We had already got used to such a way of living when the island became bigger.

Suddenly it got dark, a thick fog fell and the clothes became white with frost. We didn't see the island anymore, moreover we came across water. It was difficult for everybody, but after a small accident, which isn't very interesting to be described, we eventually got to the island!

A day we spent on Valaam. It is the biggest island in the Ladoga lake with unique nature and an interesting history. Many famous artists, composers and writers were inspired by Valaam. Nowadays there is a monastery.

We glided very slowly and enjoyed the sun; Oleg was so quick that he took pics of almost all sights!

A little dog stealing my mitten enlivened our phlegmatic

walk and forced us to pursue her. So we met a big watchdog and cows that full of melancholy chewed fir twigs.

Next morning we started our way back. At the end of the bay we saw real elks! They were far away from us, but we tried to photograph them. Then we went out to the open Ladoga through the hummock ridge. Again and again there was a snow desert in front of us, thirty odd kilometers and two and a half liters of tea. The sky was still clear and we saw a big land on the horizon. So we were going straight to it. The sun didn't appear. Imperceptibly Boreas was getting up and raising a snowstorm. Visibility was lost even for two steps. One side of our faces was turning out into a weather-beaten crust, the snow clouded our vision. And... a miracle had happened! We are finding out our two days old ski track! Most welcome! Sometimes it was almost covered by snow, but on the whole it led us home. At our breaks we didn't want to talk, we just drank tea, stood up and were going further and further. In the evening the snowstorm calmed down and we could see our islands! We cheered up, danced a jig and investigated the first island on our way. The main part of our trip was behind us. We went very slowly without thinking about time.

A night bus picked us up and after several hours we finished with our adventures. Welcome to the awful big city life. And only blisters on my feet reminded me of another life.



P.S. All authors of this story are current POMOR-students. For further details please see pp. 2-5

Russian version

ПРАВДИВАЯ ИСТОРИЯ София Антонова, Валерия Селюженок

Фотографии Олега Жадена

Завидуйте, товарищи! Черной завистью! В первый мартовский уикенд состоялся лыжный поход по Ладогге. Число участников было небольшим, но зато каким! Во главе отряда - заслуженный путешественник и опытный поморовец Олег, замыкающие - менее опытные, но не менее заслуженные особи - Лера (мисс Семеренок-Селезнюк) и Соня (просто Соня). Стартовали в пятницу утром, оправданно не посетив несколько пар. Собрав на себе всю питерскую пыль, добрались до Девяткино, где сели в автобус, идущий на Сортавалу. Впереди было несколько часов изнурительной дороги, килограмм яблок, бутерброды и чай. Сразу после Приозерска дорога стала не в радость, а мысли о практике на корабле показались вдруг бредовыми. Стемнело как-то неожиданно, и выпали из автобуса мы под нереальное звездное небо, задохнулись чистым воздухом и немного оглохли от тишины. Нацепив лыжи, проехали метров триста до дома, который нас уже поджидал приветливым фонарем. Впечатления об автобусе сразу куда-то схлынули, наступило время насущных дел - снег разгрести, печку натопить, ужин приготовить. Предоставив завтрашнему дню определить наш маршрут, мы завалились спать. Разбудила в 7 утра нас Лера громким и бодрым утренним пением (это, оказывается, она так себя уговаривала встать). Несмотря на спальники и еще кучу тряпок, в которые мы были завернуты, зуб на зуб попадал с трудом, и сборы прошли сосредоточенно, хоть и не так быстро, как мы рассчитывали. Погода, мягко говоря, не отвечала нашим вчерашним ожиданиям, и мы пошли вперед по озеру, рассчитывая обойти несколько красивейших, по словам Олега, островов северного Приладожья. То и дело нам попадались скопления рыбаков, которые с навигаторами в руках караулили свои удочки, не двигаясь с места по несколько часов. Никогда не понимала такого развлечения, ну да бог с ними. Один зато нам на навигаторе показал, что до Валаама немного больше километров, чем мы думали, а именно, тридцать с лишним. Часам к 12 рыбаки перестали попадаться, мы вошли в девственно чистые снежные поля Ладогги. Тут и снег внезапно утих, и впереди замаячила наша цель. Некоторые просветленные, уже бывавшие раньше в этих местах, даже видели колокольню главного собора. Но мне она почему-то не показывалась. Видимо, я была недостаточно просветлена. После небольшого привала и выпитого первого термоса чая как-то само собой было принято решение всё же идти на Валаам. Описывать этот бесконечный белый путь, наверное, бессмысленно - понять это сможет только тот, кто сам ходил на лыжах по снежным пустыням. А тот кто не ходил... ну, ему же хуже. Когда несколько часов ты монотонно переставляешь ноги и руки, пережевываешь в голове одну мысль, со вкусом, подробно и не торопясь. Когда от абсолютной белизны вокруг, начинают появляться маленькие милые галлюцинации и обманы зрения. А главное - когда ты до боли вглядываешься в этот остров, но так и не видишь никакой колокольни! Но какими сладкими оказываются несколько минут, когда можно посидеть на рюкзаке, выпить чаю с кусочком сыра и перебраться парой слов с раками! Но - вот чудо! - остров заметно приблизился! Он как будто бы скачком бросился вперед, на нас, и вот - даже я уже четко вижу этот спасительный знак - колокольню. Бодрости духа прибавляется, открывается второе дыхание и кажется, что уже совсем скоро мы достигнем земли. На всех парах мы продолжаем путь. Понемногу темнеет, мы достаём налобные фонари, и

уютный электрический свет освещает лыжню позади Олега. На острове включается маяк у Монастырской бухты. Мы решаем свернуть немного вправо, чтобы спокойно поставить палатку поодаль от людей. Но тут возникает непредвиденная ситуация: Олег натывается на воду и даже проваливается по щиколотку одной ногой. Лыжи и санки, которые привязаны у него к поясу (с палаткой, горелкой и едой) мгновенно покрываются тяжелой коркой льда, и больших трудов стоит даже сдвинуть их с места. Отжав мокрый носок и очистив лыжи, мы начинаем двигаться под другим углом, но везде натываемся на одни и те же, предательски поблескивающие, лужицы. Ситуация начинает нас немного беспокоить. Холодает, маяк куда-то пропадает, откуда-то появляется туман. Мало-помалу, и остров пропадает во мгле, и даже ни одной звезды на небе мы не видим. Тут еще и раздаются какие-то бухающие звуки, как будто бы ударная установка откуда-то взялась. Олег говорит, что это Ладогга гремит подо льдами. Тут приходит осознание того, что ты уже много километров идешь по воде, пусть и покрытой толстым слоем льда. Потеряны все ориентиры, вся бодрость и все хорошее настроение. Наступает только неприятно зудящий мелкий страх, даже и не страх, а, скорее, беспокойство. Достаём теплые куртки, и я сразу превращаюсь в Альфреда Вегенера со знаменитой фотографии. Это немного веселит. Побродив еще полчаса, мы понимаем, что область с водой какая-то немаленькая. Тут мне приходит мысль о телефоне. Накануне Олегу позвонил его друг и дал номер телефона мужика с Валаама, у которого есть Бурани. Долгими уговорами и увещаниями мы выпрашиваем у Олега разрешение позвонить. Мужик долго объясняет мне, что катер у него на стропилах до утра, что возможности забрать нас нет, и долго выясняет, где мы находимся, есть ли у нас палатка и вообще. Но уже через каких-то двадцать минут мы видим свет фар и летящие аэросани! Спасены!! Трое наших спасателей помогают погрузить лыжи, рюкзаки и нас самих в чудо-сани на воздушной подушке. Они - как маленький корабль: закрытые от ветра и снега, семиместные, с навигатором и фарами. Все поражаются тому, что мы вышли без навигатора. Знали бы они, что у нас даже карты с собой не было. Нам говорят, что на Ладогге погода каждые три часа меняется, и не стоит никогда выходить в путь без специальных устройств. Очень скоро мы ступаем на землю. Мы не дошли до острова всего два километра. Но нас это, честно говоря, уже не интересует. Мы рады, что все хорошо, что нам не надо ночевать на острове, что мы наконец-то на твердой земле! Спасатели не взяли с нас денег, как самые настоящие спасатели. Но отправили в гостиницу. Мы не особенно сопротивлялись. Силы были на исходе. Сразу же нам встретились два пьяненьких молодых человека, которые очень хотели нам помочь нести лыжи и устроить на ночлег. Отвели к главному послушнику, который очень строго с нами поговорил, сказал, что нельзя без разрешения посещать святой остров и ставить палатку. И отправил в платную гостиницу. Заплатив по половине стипендии, мы оказались в теплой комнате с тремя кроватями. События вечера я помню с большим трудом, заставив себя поесть, я мгновенно вырубилась. Не увидев ни одного сна, проснулась. Раки уже встали. Я обследовала свои истертые ноги. Мозоли были впечатляющие, а ноги с трудом помещались в ботинки. Завтракаем и выселяемся из номера, ну прямо как во всех цивилизованных гостиницах. Оставляем рюкзаки на ресепшене(!) и идем гулять по обетованной земле. Погода - благодать, солнце греет очень по-весеннему, и мы идем и млеем с закрытыми глазами. Олег торопится и убегает вперед, а мы с раком бредем в свое удовольствие, ну и по мере возможностей больных ног.

Сфотографировав все церкви острова, Олегу ничего не остается, как присоединиться к нашей вялотекущей прогулке. Мелкая собачонка, стацившая мою варежку, оживляет нас, и нам приходится ее преследовать. Так мы знакомимся с большим цепным псом и с коровами, меланхолично жующими еловые ветки. Это оказывается, ферма при монастыре.

Возвращаемся в гостиницу и смиренно просим позволения приготовить еду на кухне. После решительного отказа наши лица, видимо, так потускнели, что вахтерша сменила гнев на милость и все же позволила нам сварить обед. И потом даже посадила за свой личный стол. И посоветовала идти в мансарду, узнав, что мы собираемся ночевать в палатке. В мансарде оказалась еще одна паломническая гостиница, плата бралась в виде пожертвований. Сестра, разместившая нас, выпросила, сколько мы можем пожертвовать. Мы смогли только по сто рублей. Этого оказалось достаточно, и вот мы опять на ночлеге под крышей и с печкой. Выходим вечером на лыжах на разведку - ведь наутро в обратный путь. Опять все небо в звездах, и закат был невероятно яркий и красивый. Это опять дает нам ложную надежду на хорошую погоду. Подъём в 6, завтрак, сборы, гремим лыжами и кое-как выпадаем в раннее утро. Я то ли от сна еще, то ли от ног больных падаю через пять метров от крыльца прямо в кучу с мусором. Хорошее начало пути, ничего не скажешь. Ковыляем по Монастырской бухте, и у самой окраины острова замечаем несколько крупных животных. Первая мысль - коровы! Но нет, откуда там взяты коровам. Это лоси! Самые настоящие. Сфотографировать, конечно, их не удастся, но, тем не менее, запечатлены крохотные точки, и уж мы-то авторитетно заявляем - лосей мы видели! Выходим в открытую Ладогу через гряду торосов. Снова белая пустыня, снова впереди тридцать с лишним километров и два с половиной литра чая. Небо пока чистое, и впереди видна большая земля. На нее и идем. Солнца нет. Постепенно налетает северный (?) ветер, поднимает вьюгу, и вот уже видимости нет и на два шага вперед. Одна сторона лица превращается в обветренную корку, снег застит глаза... но вот снова чудо! Мы обнаруживаем свою позавчерашнюю лыжню! Как она кстати! Иногда она обрывается, полностью замеченная снегом, но, в общем и целом, спасительной тропой ведет нас к дому. Так проходит большая часть дня. На привалах говорить никого особо не тянет, выпиваем на каждом законные две термосные крышки чая и идем дальше. Ближе к вечеру вьюга утихает, и мы уже видим острова, наши долгожданные родные острова! Тут мы все веселеем, делаем со штатива несколько веселых дублей втроем, пляшем джигу прямо в лыжах и обследуем первый на пути остров. Основная часть пути позади. Идем втроем рядышком, между многочисленными островами, прямо на Реускулу, где нас снова ждет дом, пусть и холодный. Болтаем о том - о сём. Об Австралии, о змеях, о будущем, и о разных случаях из жизни. Тепло, и сумерки подкрадываются. Но одно мы знаем точно: тут воды нет! и идем, не спеша и не думая о времени. Ну вот и кусты, и земля, и дом! И греча. Решаем поспать пару часов и идти пытаться ловить ночной автобус.

Опять залезаем в спальники и, несмотря на холод, вырубаемся напрочь. Автобус оказался тот же самый, водитель тот же, милый и вежливый. Но взял нас. Наверное, я была настолько усталая, что морская болезнь меня уже не мучила. Почти незаметно наступило утро и Девяткино. Ужасное место, ужасное метро, ужасная городская жизнь. Хромаю, но с гордо поднятой головой иду домой. Прохожие оборачиваются мне вслед. Может, из-за лыжных палок, рюкзака и моей походки человека, который идет по раскаленным углям. А может, из-за шапки.



CLUB OF THE FUNNY AND THE RESOURCEFUL – /KLUP VISYOLYKH I NAKHOTCHIVYKH/ by Ivan Sidorov

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For 45 years in Russia and in the former Soviet Union, there is the movement of KVN (/Klup visyolykh li nakhotchivykh/, in English Club of the Funny and the Resourceful. Currently, no organization can compete with the KVN in the scope of the number of participants and many other parameters. This is the most popular show among youths: a competition on humor, originality and the actors' performances, which brings together teams from different cities and universities. Even Germany and other West European countries have their own teams.

The number of participants in one team has no limitation, so you can find groups of 2 - 3 persons, as well as 20 or more. It depends on the style and format of the team performance.

For every game the team must write a script and by analogy with the theater show it on stage before the audience and the jury. Usually, one game is composed by several speeches of 5 - 10 minutes and some improvisation.

The structure of the KVN resembles the Championship Cup. There is a major league, a second league and regional leagues. Depending on the strength of the team, it plays in a specific league. In addition, there are numerous informal leagues at schools and universities. In particular, Saint Petersburg State University has a very strong league. Each faculty has one or more teams.

The team of the Faculty of Geography and Geoecology is known as "Between sky and earth". Your obedient servant was one of the founders of this team three years ago. Now I'm also successfully playing and writing scripts. This is my hobby and passion of my youth. Our team came under the seven best teams in the league, which is a very good result. In addition, we participated in official leagues, but there we are still beginners.

KVN is also a TV show, which is shown on Russia's main channels at the weekends. As in football, they show the highest league. They serve the best teams, and they are judged by popular actors, TV presenters, directors and other celebrities. It is one of the most popular programs in the country. Many of the participants, after the completion of their careers in KVN, moved on to films, making humorous television transmission or simply became famous entertainers.

Very popular among the youths, KVN survived the change of power, bans, and many other troubles. However, during its nearly half-century history it did not lose relevance and popularity. Already several generations have been brought up with this game. It is not the first time, drawing an analogy with sports, you come to the conclusion that the

most important in KVN is not a victory, but participation, the atmosphere, the intelligence and love of the game.



IMPRESSUM

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